

18(0) PAGES 1 BOOK EXPLORATION SOV/1726

Al'manakh nauki SSSR. Institut metallurgii
Sovremennyye problemy metallurgii (Modern Problems in Metallurgy)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1978. 640 p. 3,000 copies printed.
Eds.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of
Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: V.S. Kubravskiy, and
A.M. Durnov; Tech. Ed.: Y.V. Polukhov.

NOTE: This book is intended for scientific and technical per-
sonnel in the field of metallurgy.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on certain aspects of
Soviet metallurgy. The book is dedicated to Academician
Ivan Pavlovich Bardin on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The
book is divided into seven parts. The first part consists of
two articles presenting a brief account of the professional and
professional activity of the Soviet metallurgist. It includes an
article by John Chipman, Elizabeth Grant, and John Elliott (A.I.S.I.,
USA) describing their meeting with Bardin in Moscow and also his
visit to the United States. The second part consists of three
articles and deals with new materials and fuels for the Soviet
metallurgical industry. The third part represents the major
features of the book. It consists of 25 articles dealing with
various aspects of the metallurgy of pig iron and steel.
The fourth part consists of two articles treating the metal-
lurgy of non-ferrous metals. The fifth part consists of three
articles on the forming of metals. The sixth part consists of
eight articles dealing with certain aspects of physical metal-
lurgy. The last part deals with general problems in the field
of metallurgy. References are given after each article. No
abbreviations are mentioned.

TITLE OF CONTENTS:

Modern Problems in Metallurgy	SOV/1726
Gostromb'ov, N.Ye., and L.S. Chedok (Candidates of Technical Sciences, Metallurgical Institute Lenin A.A. Baykov, AS USSR). The Third Competition of the Search in Connection With the Investigation of the Construction Process During Production of Permittition and Foundry Pig Iron	263
Shirayev, P.A. (Engineer, Giprovet (State Institute for the Design and Planning of Metallurgical Plants)). Effectiveness of Constructing Large Standard Blast Furnaces	270
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Card 7/13

OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk. ER. DAE, L.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New investigation on the coke combustion process in the vicinity of blast furnace tuyeres. Stal' 16 no.10:867-872 O '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Blast furnaces)

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, possibly a title or reference number.

AUTHORS: Barin, I. I. and OSTROVSKIY, A. P.

TITLE: Processes taking place in the furnace during smelting of iron ores enriched with vanadium
(Protsessy yzplava zheleza s obogatim vanaadiem v tsepech)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Metallurgiya, 1978, No. 1, pp. 2-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the end of 1976 at the Novokupal'skiy W... were made in a blast furnace... enriched iron ores (Ref. 1). The... carried out on a blast furnace, the... are given in the sketch, Fig. 1. The... with two sets of tapers, the... of the furnace) consisted of 12 layers of... The furnace was equipped for a... pressure and provided with holes... experimental purposes at various... of the furnace. During smelting... the charge consisted of a mixture of... and Kireyev brown hematite and Donetsk... for open hearth pig, a different... powder; nature of the Krivoy Rog...

Card 1/5

Process of smelting
smelting with oxygen-enriched blast.

into small pieces of iron ore. This had an unfavorable effect on the furnace work - non-uniformity and considerable loss of throat dust. During non-enriched blast, 900 to 800 m³/min (550-075 m³) was fed into the blast furnace. When operating with oxygen enriched blast, the blast was maintained within the same limits for iron (whereby the blast was heated to 400-500°C), while for smelting over-heat pig, the blast quantity increased to 100-1000 m³/min at a temperature of 500 to 500°C. The coke charge was subsequently reduced to 0.4 tons. The process is controlled by means of changes in the blast furnace. Utilisation of potery ores in the blast furnace of smelting (1.07-1.14 tons of coke per m³ of useful furnace volume per 24 hours) caused by encrustations when working with air blast. The transition over to oxygen enriched blast is accompanied by an appreciable increase in the smelting intensity (to 1.7-1.7 tons of coke per m³ of useful furnace volume per 24 hours); the blast furnace operation was highly non-uniform and

Card 2/5

Processes taking place in the
melting of ice.

formation was observed in the
both in the solid and in the
liquid state. In the solid
state a series of small
crystals were observed
which were separated from
the rest of the sample.
The crystals were found to
be smaller than those
samples were over 100
of the film by means of
technique used different
it was found that the
points of interest. The
CO and H₂O were also
taken into account every
was measured by means of
thermocouple mounted in
istics of the sample
are reported in the
Relative humidity of the

Card 1/5

Processes taking place during the smelting using oxygen enriched blasts.

low temperatures not exceeding 1200°C; it was shown that these temperatures were adequate for obtaining high quality pig and slag as was confirmed by the analytical data from the peripheral regions. The temperatures in the boshes were considerably lower during the smelting of cast iron. In the final chapter the influence is discussed of various factors on the processes taking place in the furnace. On the basis of the here described and earlier studies, the following conclusions are arrived at. The extent of the processes taking place in the furnace depends to a considerable extent on such factors as the rate of flow of material at the furnace throat, the degree of preparation of the charge, the degree of preparation of the slag, the size of the oxidation zone etc. The influence of an oxygen enriched blast on the processes taking place in the boshes manifests itself in two different ways, first, the reduction in the time during which the charge remains in the furnace leads to feeding into the combustion zone inadequately prepared ore and, consequently, to

Card 4/5

Processes taking place in the bath of ...
smelting in its own right.

concentration of O₂ ... %
intensification of the peripheral ...
The phenomenon is ...
by the ... of ...
A gap of 100 ...
brought about ...
the ... of ...
pig iron and ...
from the level of ...
was near to ...
After reducing the gap to 100 ...
cases led to ...
the ... of the peripheral ...
ferrous ... increased to 4-5%.
There are ...

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1997.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 5/5

SOV/133-58-10-3/31

AUTHORS: Vasil'chenko, A.I., Kotov V.I., Mikitin, A.N. and
Morik, N.P., Engineers, and Ostroukhov, E.Ya., Candidate
of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The Influence of Blast Temperature on the Dimensions of
the Oxidising Zone in a Blast Furnace (Vliyanie tempera-
tury dut ya na razmery okislitel'noy zony v domennoy
pechi)

PERIODICAL: Stal , 1958, Nr 10, pp 869 - 874 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In view of the conflicting evidence on the influence of
the blast temperature on the dimensions of the combustion
zone, the authors carried out an investigation of the
problem on a blast furnace of the Novo-Lipetskiy Works
(Figure 1) producing foundry iron (2.0-3.5% Si). The
furnace output was about 1 000 tons/day, slag basicity
 CaO/SiO_2 1.05-1.10, blast volume 2 100 - 2 300 m^3/min ,
blast temperature 800 °C, blast humidity 20 - 25 g/m^3 and
top pressure 0.8 atm. During the investigation, the
furnace operation was not steady due to a large proportion
of fines in the burden. Dimensions of the combustion zone
were measured by sampling gases along the tuyère axis and
by direct probing with the sampling tube. The experimental

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The Influence of Blast Temperature on the Length of the Existing Combustion Zone in a Blast Furnace

Results are given in Tables 1-3 and Figures 2-5. Some special features of blast operation when an exceptionally long combustion zone was observed are given in Table 3. A large spread of the experimental results was obtained which necessitated a separate study of the operating conditions for cases when exceptionally long and exceptionally short combustion zones were observed. A very short combustion zone is characterized by an unusually high content of either CO or CO_2 . This can be caused by an accumulation of unprepared flux (especially CO_2) or unprepared burden.

In such cases the existing zone is limited by this dense accumulation. An exceptionally long combustion zone, out of proportion to the kinetic energy of blast, coincided with periods of an increase in the temperature of the gas stream, particularly with fluctuating and a considerable increase in the permeability of the central part of the furnace. If the exceptionally short and long combustion zones are excluded, then in a number of cases the dependence of the size of combustion zone on the blast temperature can be tested. The length of the combustion zone as measured

Card 1/3

The Influence of Blast Temperature on the Dimensions of the Oxidizable Zone in a Blast Furnace

by increasing the blast temperature with temperature at blast rates 2000 m³/min (blast volume 1 m³ min at 200 m³/min) at 10 m³ (blast volume 1 m³ min). The oxygen consumption changes differently with increasing blast temperature. In the majority of cases constant or slightly increasing temperature or strictly decreasing temperature. The blast increases the length of the oxidizable zone determined by the position of the blast furnace. The length of the oxidizable zone has practically no influence on the blast temperature. There are 4 factors which influence the length of the oxidizable zone: 1) blast temperature; 2) blast rate; 3) blast volume; 4) blast pressure.

ASSOCIATIONS:

Card 5

BAHDIN, I.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M. YA.; KHODAK, L.Z.; TSYLEV, L.M.

Effect of coke circulation on the combustion process in blast
furnaces. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekhn. nauk no.1:80-95 Ja '5.
(Coke) (Blast furnaces) (MLRA 8:9)

OSTROUKHOV, M. YA.

USSR

~~blast-furnace bosh processes. I. E. Hardin and M. Ya. Ostroukhov. Sov. Acad. Nauk N.S.S.R. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR No. 3, 72 1957.~~ The nature of the bosh processes differ along the furnace wall and depend on the charge distribution at the furnace mouth and its redistribution during the descent through the furnace. The ore cover in the feed may cause a low-temp. ring 300-1500 mm. from the bosh walls. This ring consists of sponge iron, partly unreduced ore, and not fully reacted limestone. The gas compn. differs accordingly. During smelting for gray cast iron the gas may be high in N, with CO₂ absent at the highest temp. In the cross section (1300-1350°), where most of the ore-reduction products become accumulated, the gas contains CO in the production of the steel intermediate. Most of the molten Fe and slag descend in the 0-500-mm. zone near the walls, and only when operating at the highest temps. are Fe and slag found in the fused state throughout the whole 2-m. radius of the furnace. The proportion of crude iron and the sponge iron in the bosh depend on thermal conditions; the crude iron (up to 4.5% C) predominates when operating for cast-iron production, while sponge iron (0.5% C) predominates in iron made for steel conversion. Slags always contain 3-10% alkali oxides. The alk. materials accumulate because of vaporization of the various oxides from the high-temp. zone, and their recondensation in the higher zone. Much free C (and, resulting from the decomposition of CO), is found in the iron intermediate for steel. Also in *Metallurgie u. Eisenstechnik* 4, 507-11 (1951). W. M. Steinberg

OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; KRASAVTSEV, N.I.

Slag formation occurring as the charge descends. Trudy Leningrad. Politekh.
Inst. im. M.I. Kalinina '49, No.2, 219-56. (MLRA 6:3)
(GA 47 no.21:11098 '53)

OSTROUKHOV, M. Ya.

U S S R .

10488* Influence of the Circulation of Coke on the Burning Process in Blast Furnaces. *Vliyanie tsirkulatsii koksa na protsess goreniia v domennykh pechakh.* (Russian.) I. P. Bardin, M. Ia. Ostroukhov, L. Z. Khodak, and L. M. Tsylev. *Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdelenie Tekhnicheskikh Nauk.* 1955, no. 1, Jan., p. 80-85+1 plate.

Conditions of operation; changing composition of gases in the various zones of the furnace, and the effect of blast conditions. Diagrams, tables, graphs, photographs. 12 ref.

Ostroukhov, M. Ya.
USSR/Engineering -- Process Metallurgy

FD-2629

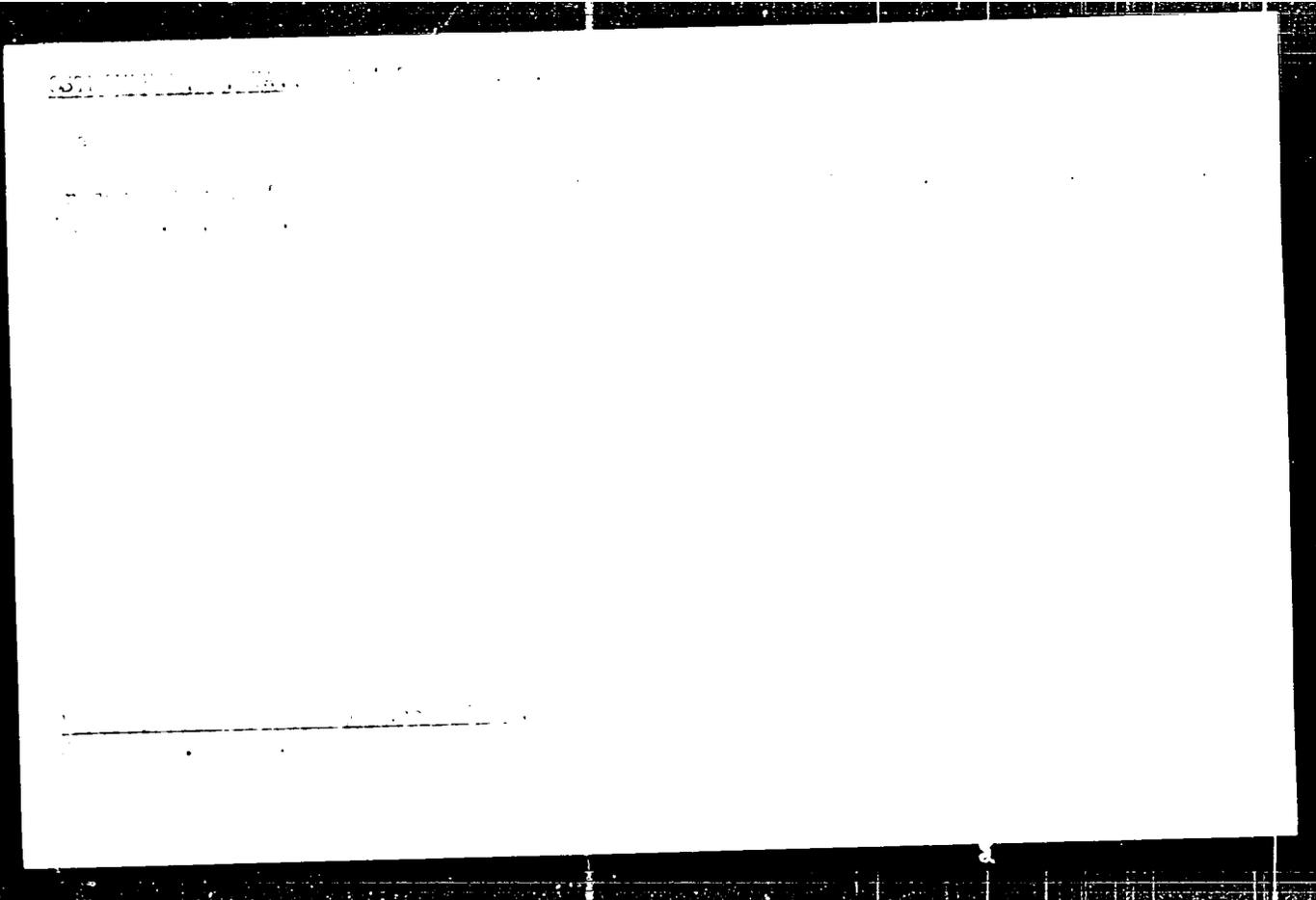
Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-15/21
Author : Ostroukhov, M. Ya., Moscow
Title : The effect of coke circulation on the combustion process in a blast furnace
Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 4, 143-144, Apr 1955
Abstract : Presents a very brief description of the circulation of coke in a blast furnace. Graph, schematic.
Institution :
Submitted : March 3, 1955

OLINGENOV, N. Ya. [unclear]

Plat. [unclear]

Plat. of [unclear] setting [unclear]

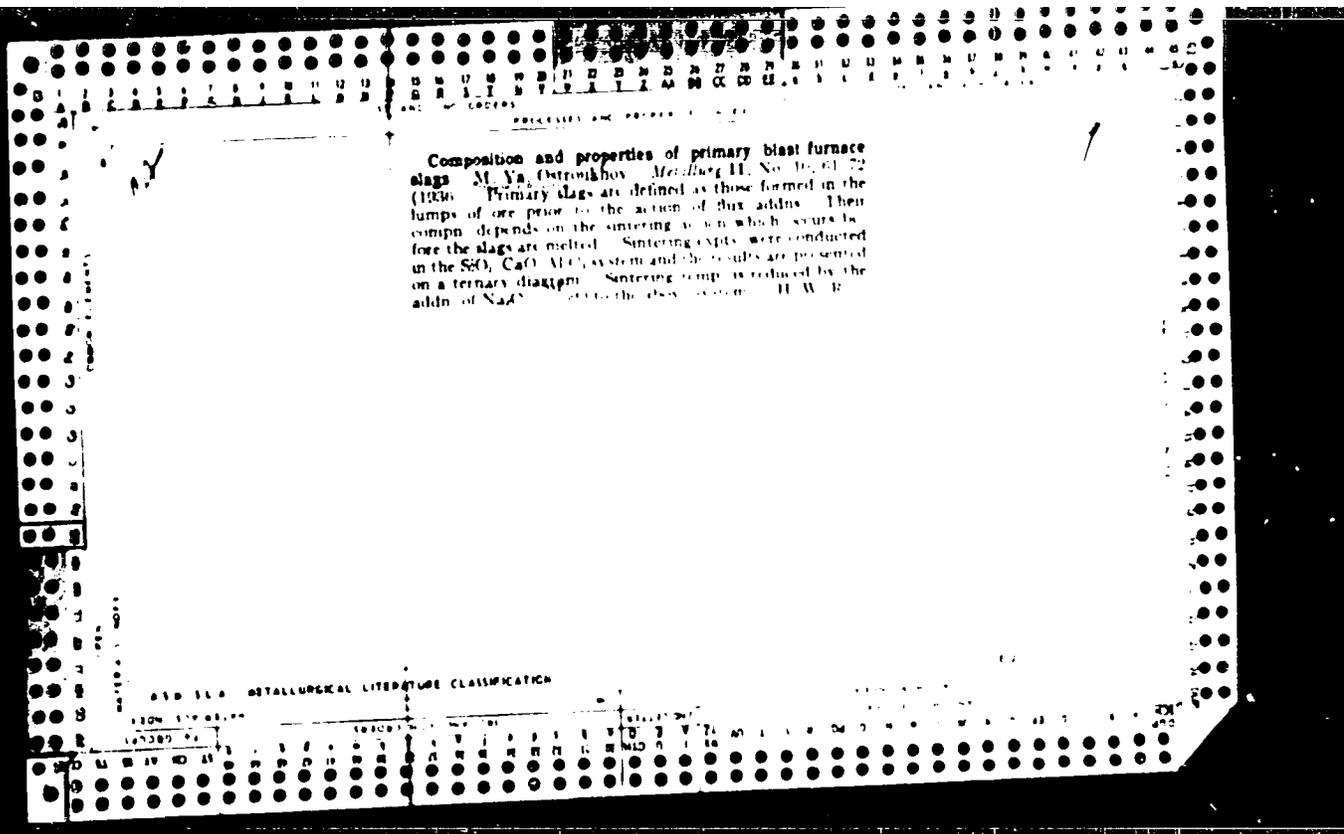
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [unclear]



OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.
BARDIN, I.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya. (Moskva).

Processes in the hearth of a blast furnace during smelting operated
with oxygen enriched blast. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk no.2:7-14
1958. (MIRA 11:3)

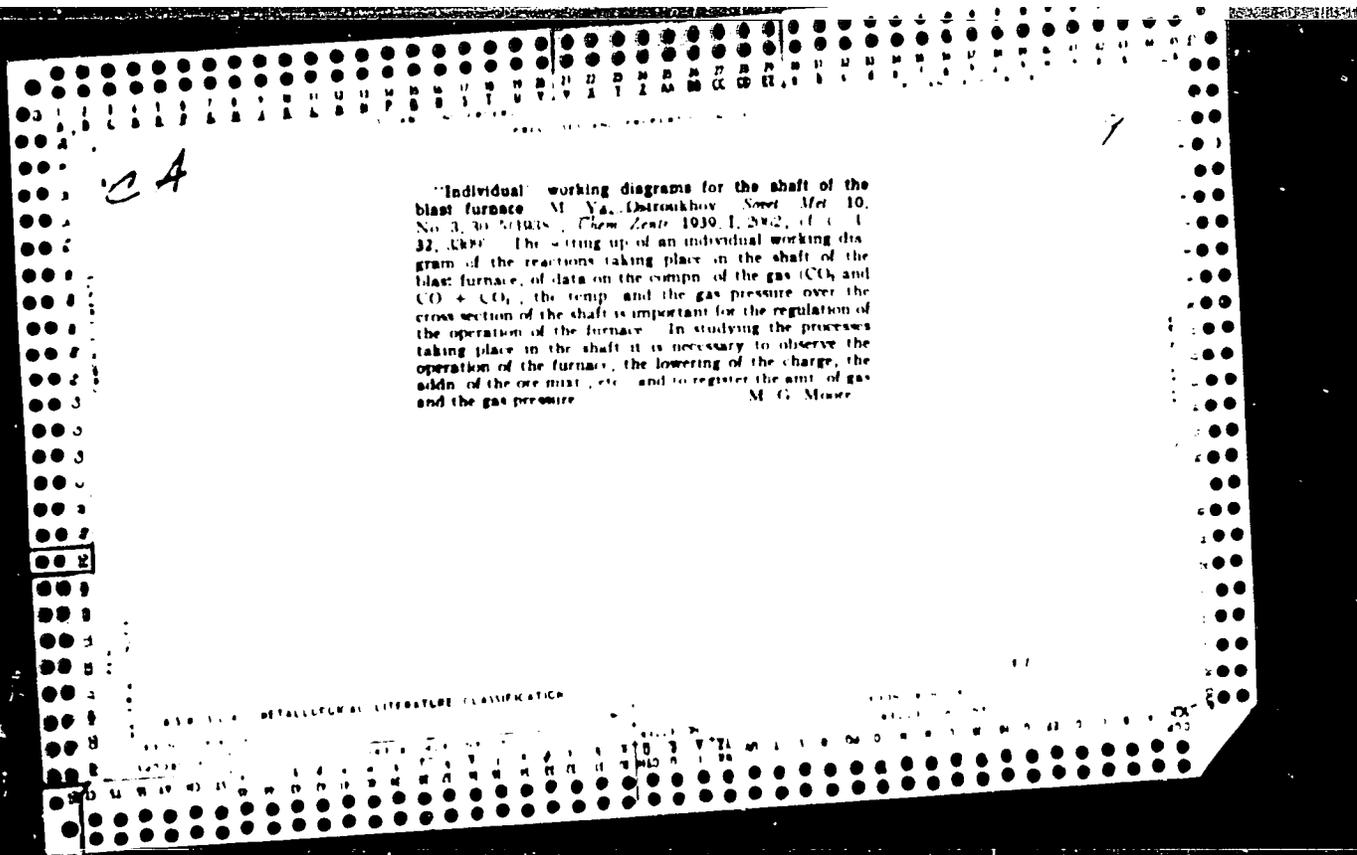
(Blast furnaces)



viscosity of primary blast furnace slags at the Magnitogorsk Works. M. V. Ostrozhkov. *Sov. J. Non-Ferrous Met.* 11:11 (1969). Viscosity of slags (orig. 25:64).

Al₂O₃ 0-32 and CaO 19-51% was detd. between 1250 and 1650°. Addn. of MgO, FeO or MnO decreased the viscosity. The primary slags formed in the upper zones of the Magnitogorsk blast furnaces were very fluid at 1250-1300°, but the final slags, because most of the FeO and MnO had been reduced, were very viscous at 1400°.

H. W. Rathmann

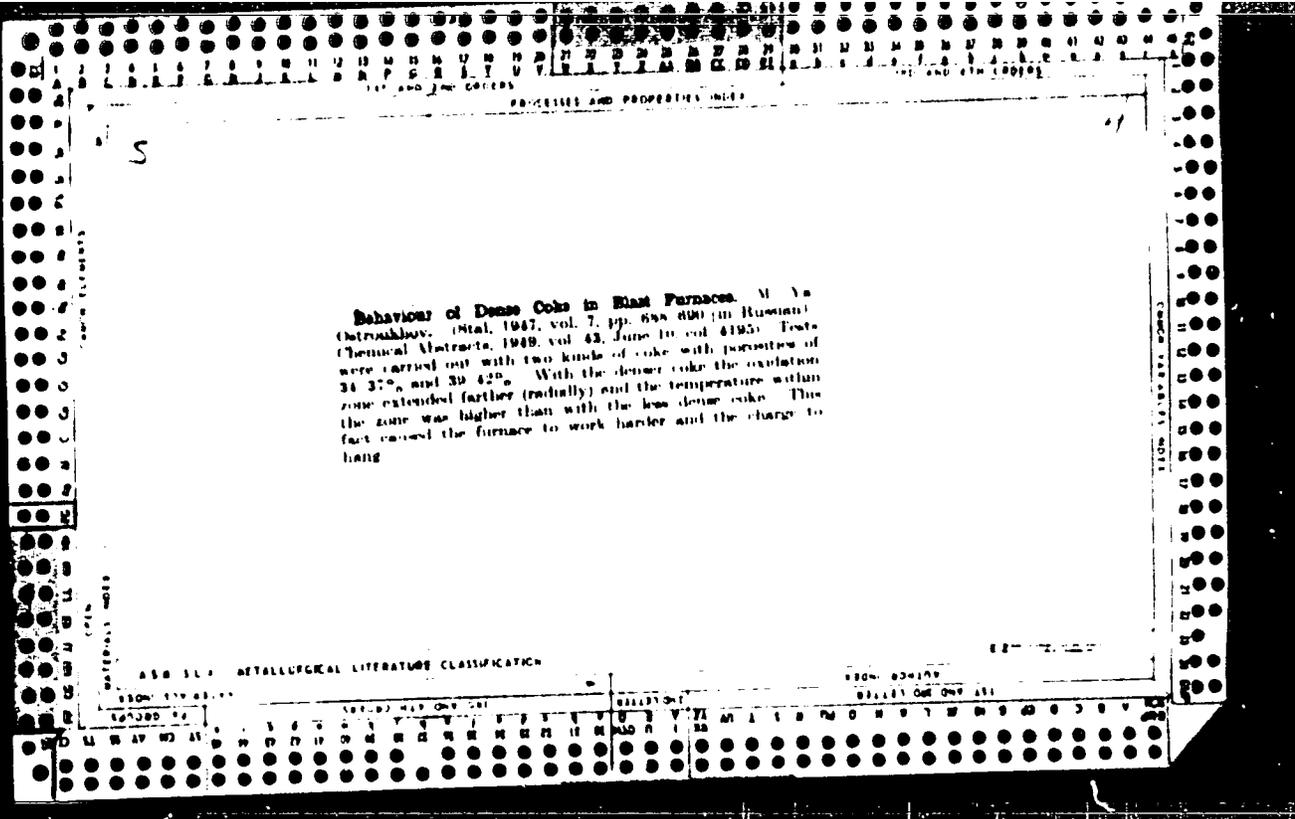


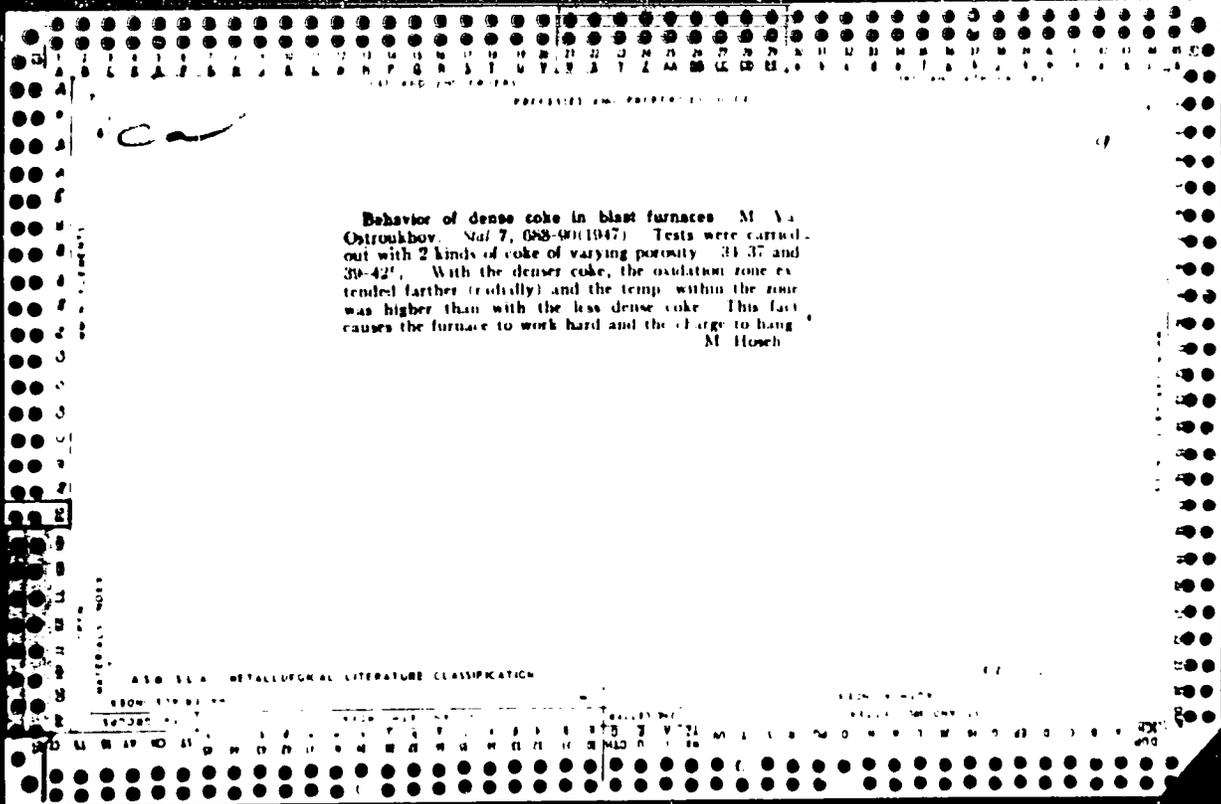
Individual working diagrams for the shaft of the blast furnace. M. Ya. Ostrooukhov. *Soviet Met.* 10, No. 3, 30 (1968). *Chem. Zvest.* 1930, 1, 292, (1931) 32, 3369. The setting up of an individual working diagram of the reactions taking place in the shaft of the blast furnace, of data on the compn. of the gas (CO_2 and $CO + CO_2$), the temp. and the gas pressure over the cross section of the shaft is important for the regulation of the operation of the furnace. In studying the processes taking place in the shaft it is necessary to observe the operation of the furnace, the lowering of the charge, the addn. of the ore mat., etc. and to register the amt. of gas and the gas pressure. M. G. Moser.

4

9

"Individual working diagrams for the shaft of the blast furnace M. Ya. Ostroukhov. *Soviet Met.* 10, No. 3, 20-21 (1958). *Chem. Zvest.* 1959, 1, 2062. Cf. C. A. 32, 3300. The writing up of an individual working diagram of the reactions taking place in the shaft of the blast furnace, of data on the compn. of the gas (CO, and CO + CO₂), the temp. and the gas pressure over the cross section of the shaft is important for the regulation of the operation of the furnace. In studying the processes taking place in the shaft it is necessary to observe the operation of the furnace, the lowering of the charge, the addn. of the ore mixt., etc., and to register the amt. of gas and the gas pressure. M. G. Mevov





OSTROUKHOV, Mark Yakovlevich; SHCHEDRIN, V.M., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Forcing of blast furnace smelting] Forsirovanie domennoi plavki.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1956. 220 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(blast furnaces)

OSTROUKHOV, S., inzhener

Pay more attention to the dismantling shops of automobile repair
plants. Avt.transp. 3) no. 9.7 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Automobiles--Repairing)

AUTHORS: Potashnikov, L.M., Napulnyak, F.L., Ostrova, G.S., Bagina, L.I.

TITLE: Flotational Properties of Heavy Pyridine Bases (Flotatsionnyye svoystva tyazhelykh piridinovykh osnovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1968, No.1, pp. 1 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give the results of their investigations on the influence of the different components of heavy pyridine bases on their flotational properties. Their claim that nothing on this subject has appeared in literature is correct. In an editorial note, drawing their attention to the results of the Gintsvetmet Research Institute work at Leningrad, the materials studied are listed: pyridine and pyridine bases separated from the gas-tarone and tar-cerphene residues of coal tar and the authors tabulate their flotation characteristics. Fractional composition and content of different components are pronounced differences are evident. Their laboratory-scale experiments on the flotation of pyridine bases of the bases of pyridine and pyridine bases are treated using 45 g of the material. The authors are treated at the Sredneurak'sk Works (Sredneurak'skaya Gornopromyshlennaya Kompaniya) the experiments being carried out in the laboratory of flotation the director is A.I. Samoylov. These studies are carried out

Card 1/2

Flotational Properties of Heavy Pyridine Bases

promising were the bases of the main naphthalene fraction purified by distillation and the removal of their high-boiling components (boiling away up to 200 °C) and of the main distillate fractions purified by distillation. Finally, the authors describe full-scale tests at the Sredneurals'k Works with heavy pyridine bases from the Nizhne-Tavil'sk By-product Coke Works (Nizhne-Tavil'skiy koksokhimicheskiy Zavod). The properties of the bases are tabulated (Table 3) and the flotation results are compared with those obtained using "Belleskhiaprom" pine oil. Copper Starvy d'ray and copper-zinc Novyy Silay ores were used and comparative tests with cresol were also carried out with the latter. It appears that pine oil and cresol can be replaced for the flotation of sulphide-copper and copper-zinc, respectively, by a cheaper foaming agent, distilled pyridine bases from the absorption fraction of coal tar. There are 5 tables, 1 Russian and 1 Polish reference.

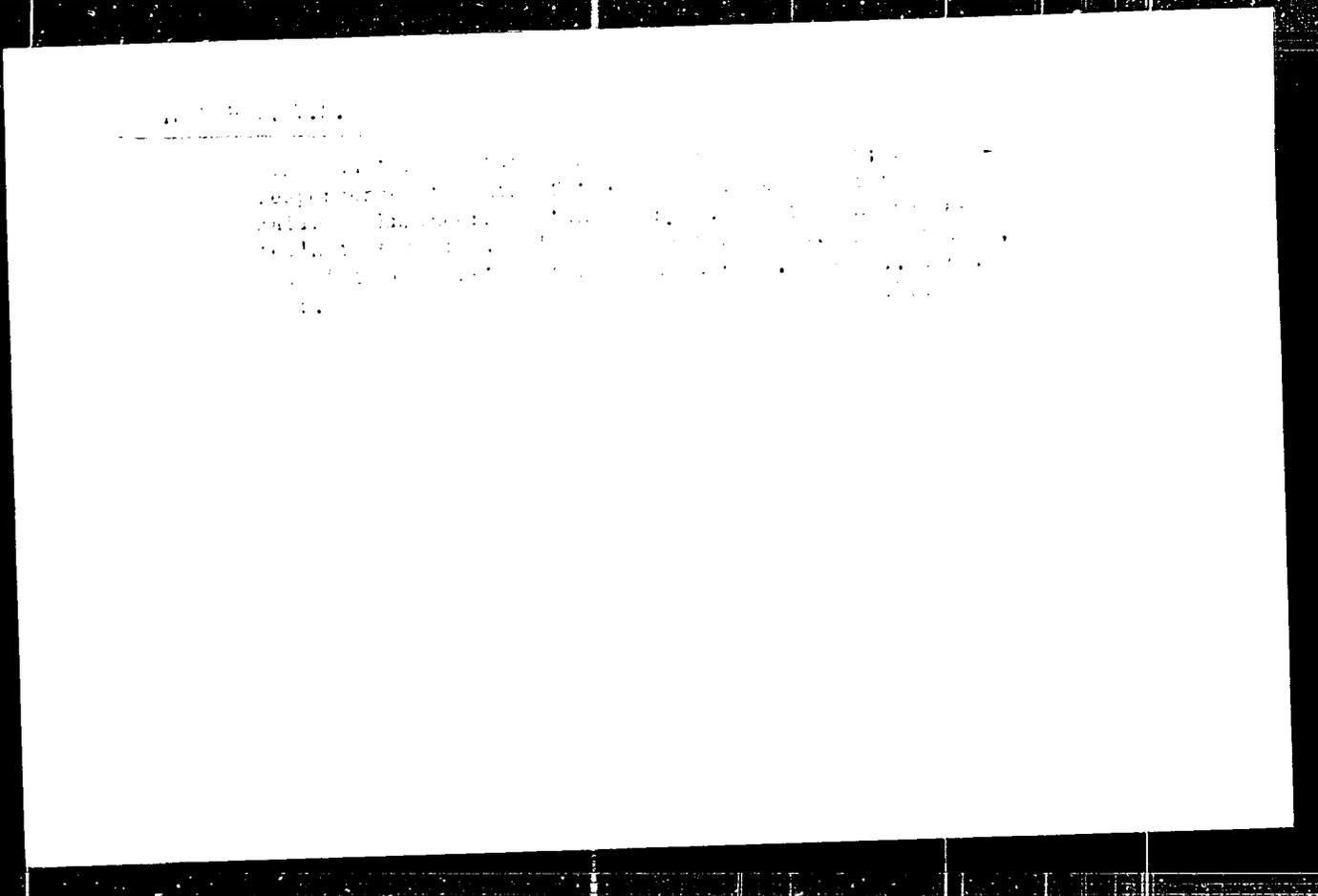
ASSOCIATION: VUKHIN and Uralmekkhanobr

AVAILABLE: Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences
Card 4/2

POTASHNIKOV, M.M.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.; OSTROUKHOV, S.N.; BAGINA, L.I.

Flotation properties of heavy pyridine bases. TSvet.net. 31
no.1:18-23 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Potashnikov). 2.Uralme-
khanobr (for Nagirnyak, Ostroukhov, Bagina).
(Flotation) (Pyridine)



~~OSTROUKHOV, V.Y.~~

How we repair cables of signaling, central control, and block systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.9:29-30 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener Samtredskoy distantsei signalizatsii i svyazi Zakavskazskoy dorogi.

(Electric cables--Maintenance and repair)

... ..
... ..
... ..

SOV/16-bC-4-39/47

17 (6, 3)

AUTHOR: Gordina, R.V. and Ostroukhova, D.I.

TITLE: The Use of Medicinal Substances (Pyramidon) to Reduce the Reactogenicity of Pertussis-Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1969, Nr 4, pp 135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the reactogenicity of pertussis-diphtheria-tetanus vaccine prepared at the Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR). The vaccine produced a general reaction in 67.5% of the children immunized with it. The children developed a fever, became irritable, slept badly and went off their food. In an attempt to reduce these effects, a spoonful of 2% pyramidon solution was given orally twice with an interval of 3 hours, commencing 2-3 hours after vaccination. Pyramidon greatly reduced the febrile reaction and hyperemia in the vaccinated children.

Card 1/2

SOV/16-60.4-39/47

The Use of Medicinal Substances (Pyramidon) to Reduce the Reactogenicity of Pertussis-Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine. Author's Summary.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card 2/2

SHRABSHTAYN, R.A.; ~~GSTROUKHOVA, L.A.~~

Chemical composition and caloric value of broths made with bones.
Vop.pit. 15 no.4:51 Zh-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Vinnitskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(MEAT EXTRACT)

OSTROUKHOVA, N.P.; VOLOSTNYKH, A.V.; GRECHUSHKINA, A.G.; BAUMANOVSKAYA, A.P.;
MESHCHERYAKOVA, Z.P.

Supplementary methods of laboratory diagnosis of bacillary dysentery.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:92-95 P '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz laboratorii dorozhnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
Tomskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diagnosis,
laboratory supplementary methods (Rus))

CSTROUKHOVA, S. A.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss, "Agro-biological characteristics of the Turkmenskaya apple and relationships with its cultivation." Tashkent, 1961. 26 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR, Samarkand Agr Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup,252)

Ostrovkova, V.A.

The stability of pepsin solutions. V. A. Ostrovkova.
Sovetsk. Nauk. Prilozh. Kiev's. Dzhiv. Univ., 204231
13, 97-104 (1953) (in Ukrainian); Refer. Zhur. Khim., Biol.
Khim. 1953, No. 12388.—The stability of pepsin solns. (I) was studied in the form of the concentrated autolyzate (II) of the mucosa of the stomach of pigs prepared by the A. S. Tsyperovich method. In solns. containing products of peptic hydrolysis of tissue protein (edestin or egg albumin) I is quite stable. Its denaturation in II at temp. 30-28° occurs in a matter of months, so that in 4-6 months only 1/10 of it becomes denatured. This is due to the presence in II of a considerable amt. of products of protein hydrolysis.
B. S. Levine

OSTROUKHOVA, Z.A.

Preservation of the properties of wine yeasts by means of lyophilic drying. Mikrobiologiya 30 no.2:341-345 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.

(YEAST)

(BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS—DRYING)

1. The study of discharges in hollow cathodes. Izv. vuzov, fizika

1968, No. 12, p. 1722-1724. (MIRA 18-12)

2. The study of discharges in hollow cathodes. Izv. vuzov, fizika

OSTROUMENKO, P.P.; ROSSIKHIN, V.S.; TSIKORA, I.I.

Spectroscopic study of the mechanism of C_2 production in various types of discharge in a carbon dioxide atmosphere. Zhur. prikl. spekt. 3 no. 2:109-113 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted Dec. 13, 1964.

L 16119-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/T/ENP(t)/
EWA/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pr-4/Pu-4 ESD(t)/RAEM(i)/ESD(ga)/AEDC(b)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/
IJP(c) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP4044169

S/0185/64/009/003/0870/0875

AUTHOR: Ostroumenko, P. P.; Rossikhin, V. S.

TITLE: On the mechanism of excitation of the copper spectrum in a hollow cathode B

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 870-875

TOPIC TAGS: excitation mechanism, spectrographic copper determination,
hollow cathode discharge, discharge temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors studied spectroscopically the discharge in a hollow copper cathode in various gases, pressures, and currents. The effect of small additions of Ar, O₂, CO₂, CCl₄, H₂ and air to helium, which was the main discharge carrier, on the intensity of spectral lines was investigated. It was established that by the choice of the gas carrier, and of the nature and the amount of additions, the sensitivity of copper determination in the hollow cathode can be considerably increased. The excitation temperature as a function of current and gas pressure was determined by the method of the relative intensities of

Card 1/2

L 16119-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044169

copper lines. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'ky'y derzhuniversy*tet(Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GP

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 14603-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025310

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/004/0653/0655

AUTHOR: Ostroumenko, P.P.; Rossikhin, V.S. 27

ORG: none B

TITLE: Measurement of relative values of oscillator strengths in the spectrum of the copper atom by the "linear absorption" method

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 653-655

TOPIC TAGS: oscillator strength, copper, spectral line, resonance line

ABSTRACT: Relative values of oscillator strengths of the copper²⁷ atom were measured by the "linear absorption" method for nine lines in five multiplets located in the 2160 - 3280 Å range with a common lower level $3d^{10}4s^2S_{1/2}$. If the Doppler effect and the Lorentz collision effect simultaneously participate in the broadening of a spectral line, the absorption coefficient at the center of the line is expressed by the formula

$$k_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu_L^2 + \Delta\nu_D^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{\pi}} \frac{\pi e^2}{mc} N f, \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta\nu_L$ is the Lorentz half-width; $\Delta\nu_D$ is the Doppler half-width, e is the electronic charge; m is the mass of the electron; c is the velocity of light in a vacuum; N is the

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UDC: 539.184:546.56

L 11603-66

ACC NR: AP5025310

number of absorbing atoms, and f is the oscillator strength of the line. Knowing the experimentally measured value of absorption A_{α} , from the resulting curve of the dependence of A_{α} on k_0 and α one can find values of k_0 , then represent graphically the dependence of these values of k_0 on N_1 . According to equation (1), this is a straight line; α is found by selection so that the relationship between k_0 and N_1 remains linear. The relative values of oscillator strengths for the resonance lines of copper agree with results obtained by the hook method and by the total absorption method. Orig. art. bas: 1 table and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / ^{09/} SUBM DATE: 13Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 007

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11(8)

1958: 1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAS (Cont.)

has investigated various problems with special reference to the development of the gas industry in the USSR. Materials presented on the All-Union Conference, Moscow, September, 1958. 138 p. 3,000 copies printed.

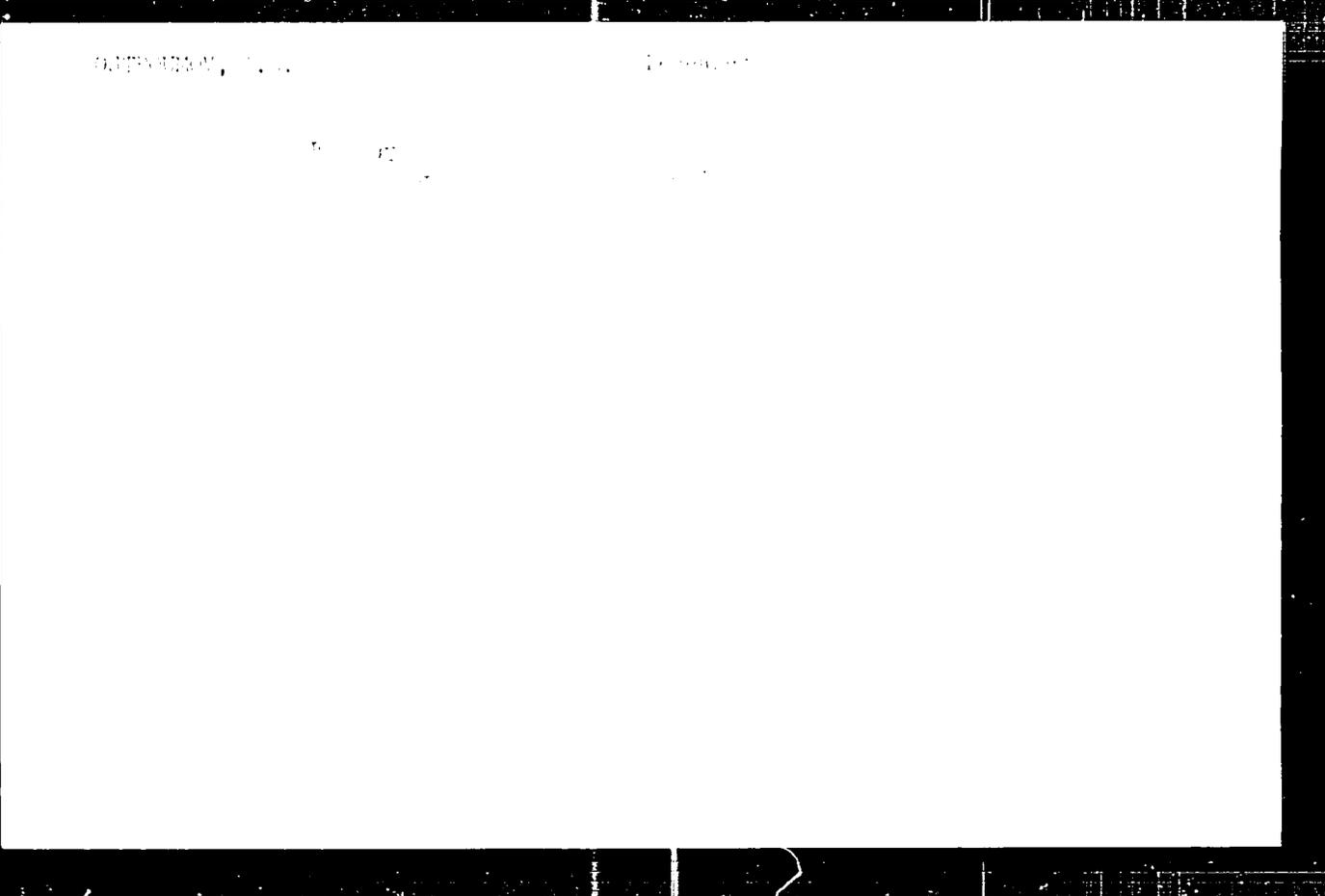
1959: 1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAS (Cont.)

OSTROUMOV, I.I.; GOSLAVIN, V.G.

Mechanism of the excitation of the spectrum of the light
in flow of the medium. Zh. fiz. khim. 49, 1975, 2255-2259, 17 refs.

XIII, 1975

L. Mepropetr vskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.



Ostrovnikov, H.A.

27

Determination of rare earth in marine deposits.

Ostrovnikov, A. A., Anan'ev, and T. G. Shokhin. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 19, 297-303 (1950).

The method of Borsecan-Baryshnikov (Zh. G.A. 25, 1950) is adopted for the determination of rare earth in the presence of large quantities of calcium. The method of Ca salt is used for complex with nitric acid. The gravimetric method is found satisfactory for total quantities of rare earth of the order of 0.0005 g. Smaller quantities are determined by x-ray spectroscopy. The method is checked on artificial bauxite samples with known units of added rare earth and on samples from the bottom of the Black Sea.

B. Deklan

for
(1950)

OSIROUMOV, A.B., aspirant

Dynamics of protein fractions, lipo- and glycoproteins in
the blood serum in various forms of acute appendicitis. Kaz.
med. zhur. no.3:45-47 My-Je'63. (MIKA 16:9)

1. Kafedra gosspital'noy khirurgii no.2 (zav. - prof. N.P.
Medvedev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(APPENDICITIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Convection

FD-1009

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 13/24

Author : Ostroumov, A. G.

Title : Electrothermal convection in air

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 24, 1055-1061, Jun 1954

Abstract : Studies the problem of the superposition of the two phenomena: gravitational-thermal convection (already well studied by the author in 1952) and electrothermal convection (magneto-thermal convection was studied by D. I. Ageykin, "Chemical relays and meters based on use of magnetic properties of substances, author's abstract of dissertation, Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 1950). Considers the motion of a nonuniformly heated gas in a nonuniform electrostatic field. Establishes that the electrostatic field strength necessary for causing electro-thermal convection is much greater for small heat outputs than for large ones. Concludes that the transition from gravitational-thermal to electrothermal convection at small heat outputs occurs suddenly, jump-like. Acknowledges that the work was completed in 1952 at Molotov State University under the direction of Prof. I. G. Shaposhnikov.

Submitted : December 28, 1953

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34408

Author: Ostroumov, A. I.; Ostroumov, G. A.

Institution: None

Title: On the Problem of Thermoelectric Convection

Original Periodical: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 3, 636-639

Abstract: current is simultaneously observed flowing in the air between the wire and the electrode. Under certain conditions the wire starts rotating. Based on the observations made, it is deduced that the phenomenon is due not to thermoelectric convection, but to corona discharge. Bibliography, 5 references.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

675

Ostroumov, Andrey Georgiyevich, Engineer

P'yezoelektriki (Piezoelectric Substances) [2d ed., rev. and enl.] Leningrad, Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy, 1957. 30 p. (Series: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR. Poluprovodniki, vyp. 16)

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut poluprovodnikov, and Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy.

Tech. Ed.: Freger, D. P.; Editorial Board: Ioffe, A. F., Academician (Ed. in Chief); Sominskiy, M. S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Asst. Ed. in Chief); Maslakovets, Yu. P., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Smolenskiy, G. A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Shalyt, S. S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Regel', A. R., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Subashiyev, V. K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Shagurin, K.A., Engineer; Achkinadze, Sh. D., Engineer.

Card 1/2

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Piezoelectric Substances

PURPOSE: This brochure is addressed to engineers and technicians working with semiconductor devices and materials.

COVERAGE: This monograph is the 16th of a series entitled "Poluprovodniki" (Semiconductors). A list of the 18 titles constituting the series is given at the end of each brochure. For translation of these titles, see abstract Nr. 674. The author briefly reviews the history and development of piezoelectricity. The purpose of the present brochure is to provide a very short description of the mechanism of the piezoelectric effect, methods of fabricating some piezoelectric materials, and to discuss the practical applications of these materials. There are 11 Soviet sources (including translations). No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

- Ch. I. Crystal structure characteristics of piezoelectric substances
- Ch. II. Properties of certain piezoelectric substances
- Ch. III. Applications of piezoelectric substances in technology

Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

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24,7600 (1043, 1160, 1537)

AUTHORS: Yefimova, B. A., Krentlit, I. Ya., Novikov, V. I. and
Ostroumov, A. G.

TITLE: Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic properties of p-type Bi₂Te₃

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 10, no. 4, 1974, p. 246-250

TEXT: The galvanomagnetic effects of p-type bismuth telluride have been studied between 4-220°K. This material is well suited for the production of thermocouples. The results were analyzed using the model suggested by J. R. Drabble et al. (Refs. 1-4, 17 see below). The single crystals were grown by Chokhral'skiy's method and that of G. I. Shmelev and S. V. Ayrapetyants (PTT, II, 4, 1966). Two types of samples have been used; the third-order axis of one sample coincided with its longitudinal axis and the third-order axis of the other was vertical to its longitudinal axis. The electrical conductivity σ_{33} , the Hall coefficient R_{33k} , and the resistance R_{33k} were measured by a bridge-compensation method in a constant magnetic field. The temperature of the samples was measured with a thermocouple. Card 1/4

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Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic

thermocouples. Their sensitivity at helium temperature was $10^4 \mu\text{V}/\text{K}$ and at room temperature $40 \mu\text{V}/\text{K}$. Measurements and results are discussed in detail. The galvanomagnetic properties of p-type Bi₂Te₃ indicate that the model suggested by Drabble et al. for the isoenergetic surfaces is correct between 4 and 300°K. In the range where only one scattering mechanism of the carriers predominates (scattering from acoustic phonons or impurities) the tensor of the relaxation time can be written as $\tau_{ij} = a_{ij} \mu \epsilon$. The coefficients a_{ij} are functions of temperature. For the whole temperature interval it can be assumed that $\tau_{12} \approx 0$. The anomaly of the Hall effect is caused by the change of a_{ij} when the scattering of the carriers by acoustic phonons changes over to scattering by impurities. The temperature dependences of the carrier mobility μ , which have been determined from the "isotropic" electrical conductivity and the "isotropic" magnetoresistivity, are in agreement. At room temperature $\mu \sim T^{-1/2}$; at lower temperatures, the slope of the straight line in $\ln \mu = f(\ln T)$, increases considerably. The changes of the anisotropy parameters $w_1 = a_{11}/a_{33}$ and $w_2 = a_{22}/a_{33}$ are explained by the transition of scattering from

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Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic

phonons to scattering from impurities. The temperature dependence of the anisotropy parameters confirms that the model is valid for all temperatures. An estimation of the anisotropy of the relaxation time for scattering from impurities shows that it is not very large. This fact is explained by the lack of anisotropy in the thermal resist for mixed scattering. The galvanomagnetic coefficients of p-type Bi_2Te_3 can be calculated using empirical parameters and equations published by I. Ya. Keren'ko in *FTT*, II, 10, 3083, 1960. Two variants of the energy spectrum are determined therefrom. The test results obtained are not sufficient to decide which is the correct variant. The authors thank A. G. Sazhin, L. S. Stal'bins, and S. S. Shalvt for interest and advice. There are 10 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references. 10 Soviet and 14 non-Soviet. The five most important references in English-language publications are as follows: 1) R. Drabble et al., *Ref. 1*, in *Phys. Stat. Sol.*, 1968, 1, 107; *Ref. 2*, in *Phys. Stat. Sol.*, 1968, 1, 111; *Ref. 3*, in *Phys. Stat. Sol.*, 1968, 1, 115; *Ref. 4*, in *Phys. Stat. Sol.*, 1968, 1, 119; *Ref. 5*, in *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1968, 1, 123. *Electron. Technol.*, 1968, 1, 127.

Card 1/1

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PHYSICS DEPT
BRIEFING

AUTHOR: Yehia, M. A., M. A. V. V. I., and V. A. I.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the galvanomagnetic coefficients of n-type Bi₂Te₃

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, p. 1141

NOTE: Irattie and Wolfe have suggested a six ellipsoid model to describe the shape of the conduction and valence bands of Bi₂Te₃. The results of the present investigation support this model. The anisotropy of electrical conductivity σ_{xx} measured at 77 and 195°K was almost the same as that resulting from this model. Longitudinal magnetic resistance $R_{xx}(H_{||})$

is characterized by the axis of revolution of the isoenergetic ellipsoids coincides with a symmetry axis C_2 . The strong dependence of the galvanomagnetic coefficients on magnetic field strength suggests that in n-type Bi₂Te₃ electron mobility is much greater than hole mobility. This is in agreement with the experimental data. At the same time, the Hall

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In the paper [1] the angles of revolution of the ellipsoids remain constant. The ellipsoids are parallel and perpendicular to the plane of the paper. The parameters of the energy are [1] the energy of the ellipsoid ϵ , the energy of the ellipsoid ϵ and the energy of the ellipsoid ϵ .

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of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

at the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of
Physics, Leningrad

REVISIT: dated

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Card 1

KREST'YANKIN, V.D.; NOVIKOV, V.I.; OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Cryostat for investigating the anisotropy of galvanomagnetic properties of crystals. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.1:194-195 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Magnetic properties)(Cryostat)

57038-65 EWT(1)/KPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pt-7/P1-4

JF(s) JD/33/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP3016122

UR/0048/65/029/006/0929/0932

AUTHOR: Bokov, V.A.; Kizhayev, S.A.; Myl'nikova, I.Ye.; Tutov, A.G.; Os-troumov, A.G.

TITLE: Antiferroelectric and ferroelectric phase transitions in $PbCo_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29,no.6,1965, 929-932

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, antiferroelectric material, anti-ferromagnetic material, perovskite structure, lead compound, cobalt compound, tungsten compound, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors have grown single crystals of $PbCo_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ by cooling a solution in PbO from 1200 to 800°C at the rate of 50°C/hour. X-ray diffraction measurements with powders of the single crystals gave values of the lattice constants in agreement with those obtained for polycrystalline material by V.C.Filip'ev and Ye.G.Fesenko (Kris-tallografiya 9, 293, 1964). The material has the perovskite structure

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ACCESSION NR: AF5016122

and the symmetry is rhombohedral at 26°C and cubic at 50°C. The dielectric constant was found to have a maximum at 32°C. This maximum exhibited slight temperature hysteresis and was shifted toward lower temperatures by application of an electric field. The dielectric constant curve had a knee at 68°K and the loss tangent was maximum at 58°K. With thin (50 micron) plates, double hysteresis loops were observed below -100°C in fields of the order of 150 kV/cm. The hysteresis loops were single at liquid nitrogen temperatures. It is concluded that the material undergoes a phase transition from the paraelectric to the antiferroelectric state at 32°C and from the antiferroelectric to the ferroelectric state at 68°K. The appearance of ordinary hysteresis loops above the ferroelectric transition temperature is discussed. The magnetic susceptibility was measured. Deviations from the Curie-Weiss law indicate that the material becomes antiferromagnetic at sufficiently low temperatures. Orig.art.has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:SS,IC

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 8/8

МУХОМОВ, Я.И.; ГОРБУНОВ, А.С.

The Kuznetsk Lake whitefish *Coregonus bairdii* Kabanov.
Vop. zool. Khark. no. 2:115 '64 (1964)

OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Hair seals find a way to the sea. Priroda 49 no.5:122
My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tikhookeanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo
khozaystva i okeanografii, Petropavlovsk--Kamchatskiy.
(Sakhalin--Seals(Animals))

OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Use of aerial visual observations in estimating the distribution
of some animals in Kamchatka. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.3:25-
31 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(KAMCHATKA—AERONAUTICS IN WILDLIFE CENSUS)

OSTROUMOV, A. G.

Do thermal springs affect the temperature of the main stream of the
Kamchatka River? Vop. geog. Kamch. no. 1: 195-205 '63. (CIA R: 10)

OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Speed of the flight of manganese. Top. part. Kanc. ... 21
117-164 (MIRA 1941)

TITOV, V.D., gornyy inzhener; TARAN, P.N., gornyy inzhener; ZYVALEV, G.S.,
gornyy inzhener; OSTROUKHOV, A.I., gornyy inzhener; AL'TSHULER,
M.A., gornyy inzhener; BORZENKO, P.V., gornyy inzhener.

"Underground mining of ore and placer deposits" by R.P. Kaplunov
and other. Reviewed by V.D. Titov and others. Gor.zhur.no.11:63-
64 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

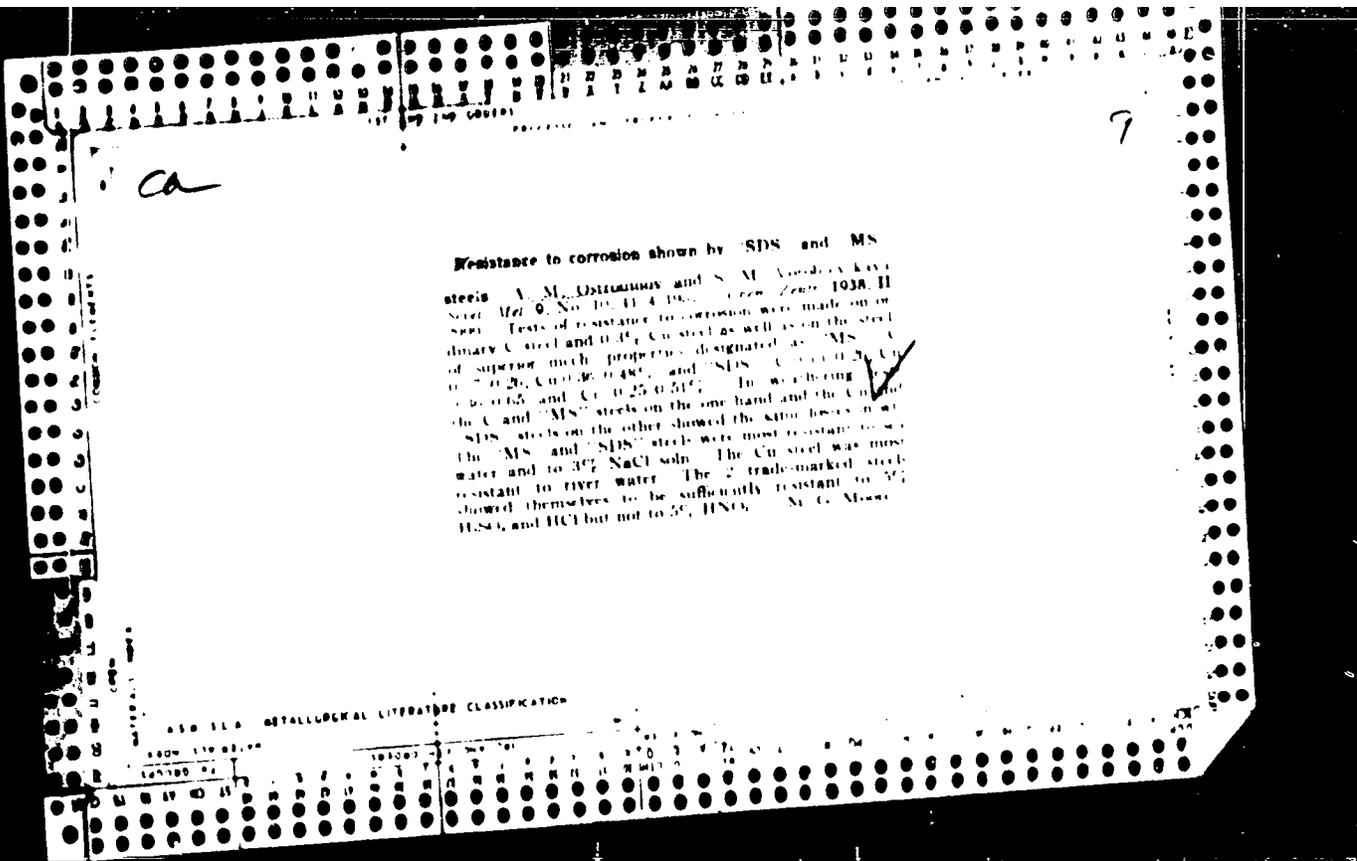
(Mining engineering- Study and teaching)

(Kaplunov, R.P.)

OSTROUMOV, A.I.

Antibiotiki i ikh primeneniye v lechenii i profilaktike
zoonoznykh i parazitarnykh boleznykh zhivotnykh i ptitsy.
Sovetskaya medicina, 1968, no. 9, pp. 68-69, 1 tabl.

1. Kafedra farmakologii zoonoz. - prof. I.R. Arshinov, Institut
meditsinskogo inshtituta, Krasnodar, i Allergiya i parazitarnykh bolezny
teriya (zoonoznykh i parazitarnykh bolezny zhivotnykh i ptitsy). AMN SSSR, Moskva.



Resistance to corrosion shown by "SDS" and "MS" steels. A. M. Ostroumov and S. M. Vorobeyeva. *Steel Metall.* No. 10, 11, 4 (1962). *Chem. Abstr.* 103A, 11. Tests of resistance to corrosion were made on ordinary C steel and 0.4% Cu steel as well as on the steel of superior mech. properties designated as "MS" (0.2% C, 0.25% Cu) and "SDS" (0.25% C, 0.15% Cu, 0.25% Si). In weighing tests the C and "MS" steels on the one hand and the Cu and "SDS" steels on the other showed the same losses in wt. The "MS" and "SDS" steels were most resistant to sea water and to 3% NaCl soln. The Cu steel was most resistant to river water. The 2 trade-marked steels showed themselves to be sufficiently resistant to 5% H₂SO₄ and HCl but not to 5% HNO₃. N. G. Mironov.

CONFIDENTIAL

MASLOV, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, Vostochnyy tsentr nauch. issled. i inzh. konstr. rabot
A.M., inzh.

Study of dust currents in the embrasure of a shaft mill
operating on bayer-Achinsk lignite. Teploenergetika 12
no.11:34-39, N 194. (MIRA 12 12)

1. Vostochnyy tsentr Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta,
Chelyabinsk, i krasnoyarskaya TTS 1.

OSTROUMOV, A.M., redaktor

[Poultry house for 400 geese; frame walls (brick columns with log or adobe fillers)] Gusiarnik na 400 golov; steny karkasnye (kirpichnye stebly s zapolneniem iz breven ili samana). Proekt no.15-20. Moskva, 1956. 15 p., 7 plans. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Poultry houses and equipment)

OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Calf house for 136 head on a dairy farm of 200 cows; brick walls, roof of precast reinforced concrete. Plan no.4-75] Teliatnik na 136 golov pri molochnoi ferme na 200 korov; steny kirpichnye, pokrytie iz sbornogo zhelezobetona. Proekt no.4-75. Moskva, 1956. 26 p., 8 plans. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Russia (1973- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Dairy barns)

FEDOROV, B.I., arkhitektor; LESOV, N.M., inzhener-konstruktor; OSTRODMOV,
A.N., redaktor

[Poultry house for 1,000 ducks (frame walls); brick columns with fillings of logs and adobe. Model no.15-28] Utiatnik na 1000 golov (steny karkasnye); kirpichnye stolby s zapolneniem iz breven ili semana. Proekt No. 15-28. Moskva, 1956. 15 p. 7 fold. 1. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923)- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.

(Poultry houses and equipment)

SHENFIL', Z.B., glavnyy inzhener proyekta; TANUTROVA, Ye.F., arkhitektor;
OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Shelter for sows and for hog fattening farms; wooden frame walls,
with siding of split logs or ordinary boards] Lager' dlia svinei
matochnoi i otkormochnoi svinofermy; steny karkasnye dereviannye,
stoiki s obshivkoi gorbylami ili doskami. Proekt No.5-65. Moskva,
1955. 36 p., 16 fold.1. (MLR 9:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo
stroitel'stva.
(Swine houses and equipment)

SHENFIL', Z.B., inzhener; TANUTROVA, Ye.F., arkhitektor; OSTROUMOV, A.N.,
redaktor

[Summer shelter for 100 head of cattle; frame walls: wooden supports
with filling of clay or adobe or with ordinary board siding] Lager'
dlia krupnogo rogatogo skota na 100 korov; steny karkasnye; derevian-
nye stoiki s zapolneniem glinoplenem ili samom ili s obshivkoi
dostkami. Proekt No.4-72. Moskva, 1955. 62 p. 20 fold. 1. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo
stroitel'stva.
(Barna)

FEDOROV, B.I., arkhitekto; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, P.Ye., inzhener-konstrukto;
GLAGOLEV, L.S., inzhener-teplotekhnik; KUDRYAVTSEVA, Ye.V., inzhener-
elektrik; OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Poultry house for 5,000 chicks; model no.15-26] Tsyplyatnik na 5000
golov. Proekt No.15-26. Moskva, 1956. 31 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923)- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo
stroitel'stva.
(Poultry houses and equipment)

OSTROUMOV, A.N.
OSTROUMOV, A.N.

Case of communicating pleural cavities. Probl.tub. no.1:70 Ja-V '55.
(MLRA 2:4)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo otdeleniya (nach A.Ya.Mikhaylov) Novocherkas-
skoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nach. N.V.Khubayev)

(PLEURA, diseases,
communication between pleural cavities in artif.
pneumothorax)
(PNEUMOTORAX, ARTIFICIAL, complications,
interpleural communication)

CS: C. W. S., A. S.,
U. S. S. S. A. S., (Webster . 10, No. 4, 44, 1-40)

SOLOV'YEVA, G.I.; MAYBORODA, V.I.; OSTROUMOV, A.P.; KOVGAN, T.S.

Preparation of a water-soluble green sulfur dye and the engine
dyeing of viscose staple fibers. Khim.volok no.4:45-47 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (for Solov'yeva, Mayboroda). 2. Butyrskiy khimicheskiy
zavod (for Ostroumov, Kovgan).
(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon)

OSTROUNOV, A. P.

7/2/76

✓ Sulfur, bright-green dye "Zh." A. P. Ostrounov and I. I. Levin. U.S.S.R. 104,950, Mar. 23, 1957. The dye is obtained by treating indophenol with a polysulfide. The S treatment is carried out in the presence of an accelerator and an activator. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (15%) is used as an accelerator, up to 7% Zn(OH)₂, based on the wt. of indophenol, is used as an activator. M. Hosh

OSTROUMOV, A.V.

Introduction of complete automation of telegraph communication.
Vest.sviazi 16 no.4:17-18 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Nachal'nik Rostovskogo tsentral'nogo telegrafa.
(Telegraph)

OSTROUMOV, A.V.

Use of straight connections in the telegraph office of Rostov-on-Don. Vest. sviazi 23 no.6:21-22 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik Rostovskogo-na-Donu telegrafa.

OSTROUMOV, A.V., inzh.

Determining the necessary repair of tractors and agricultural
machinery. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.6:36-38 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Tractors—Maintenance and repair)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)

ZATONSKIY, A.S.; TARNOPOL'SKIY, G.M.; LARIONENKO, H.A.; OSTROUMOV, A.V.;
ZAKHAR'YANTS, V.N.; YAKOVLEV, G.P.; LOBANOV, T.P.; KUZNETSOV, P.T.;
MERKULOV, A.I.

Maximum satisfaction of the needs of the population is the most important duty of communication workers. Vest.svyazi 14 no.2:23-25 P '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela pochtovoy svyazi (for Zaton'skiy).
2. Nachal'nik otdela vnutrirayonnoy svyazi (for Tarnopol'skiy).
3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika telefonno-telegrafnogo otdela (Larionenko).
4. Nachal'nik telegrafa (for Ostroumov).
5. Nachal'nik pechtamta (for Zakhar'yants).
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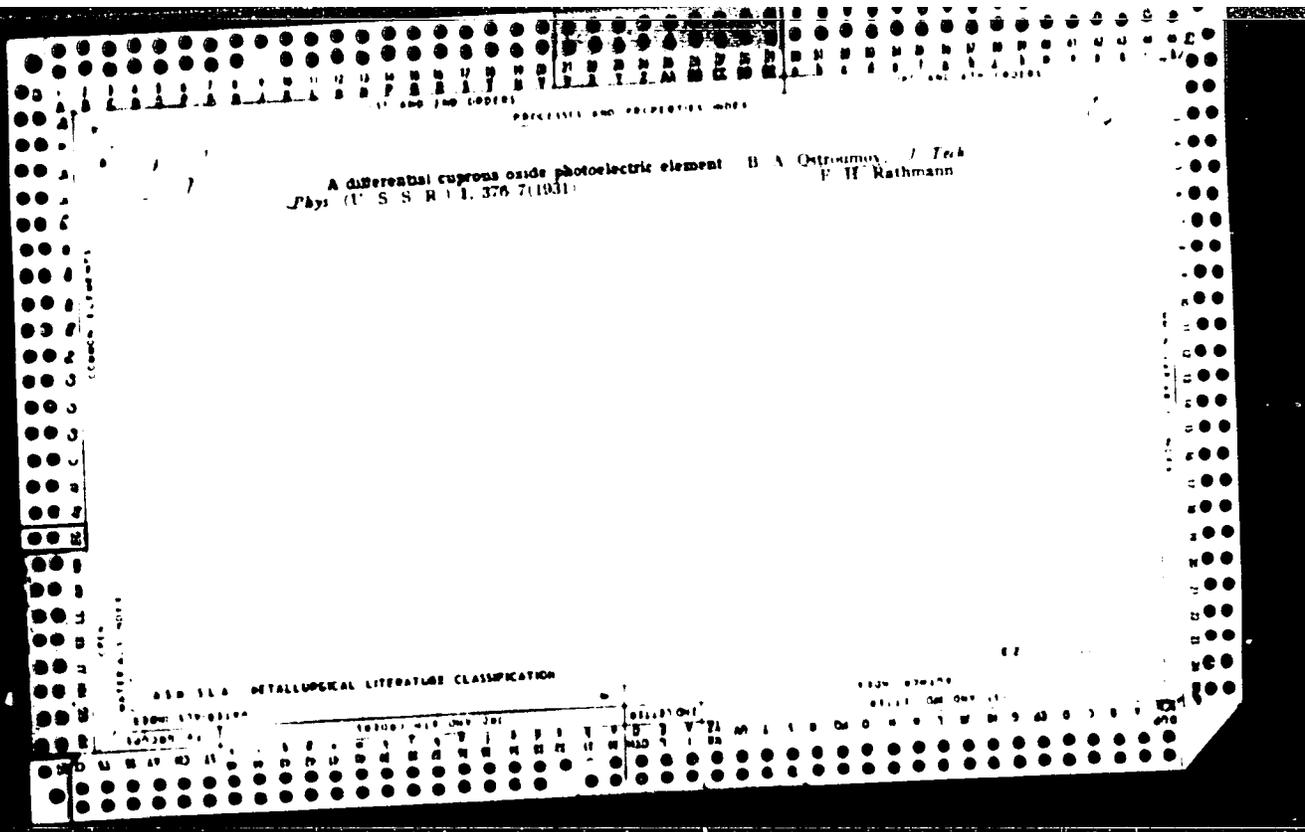
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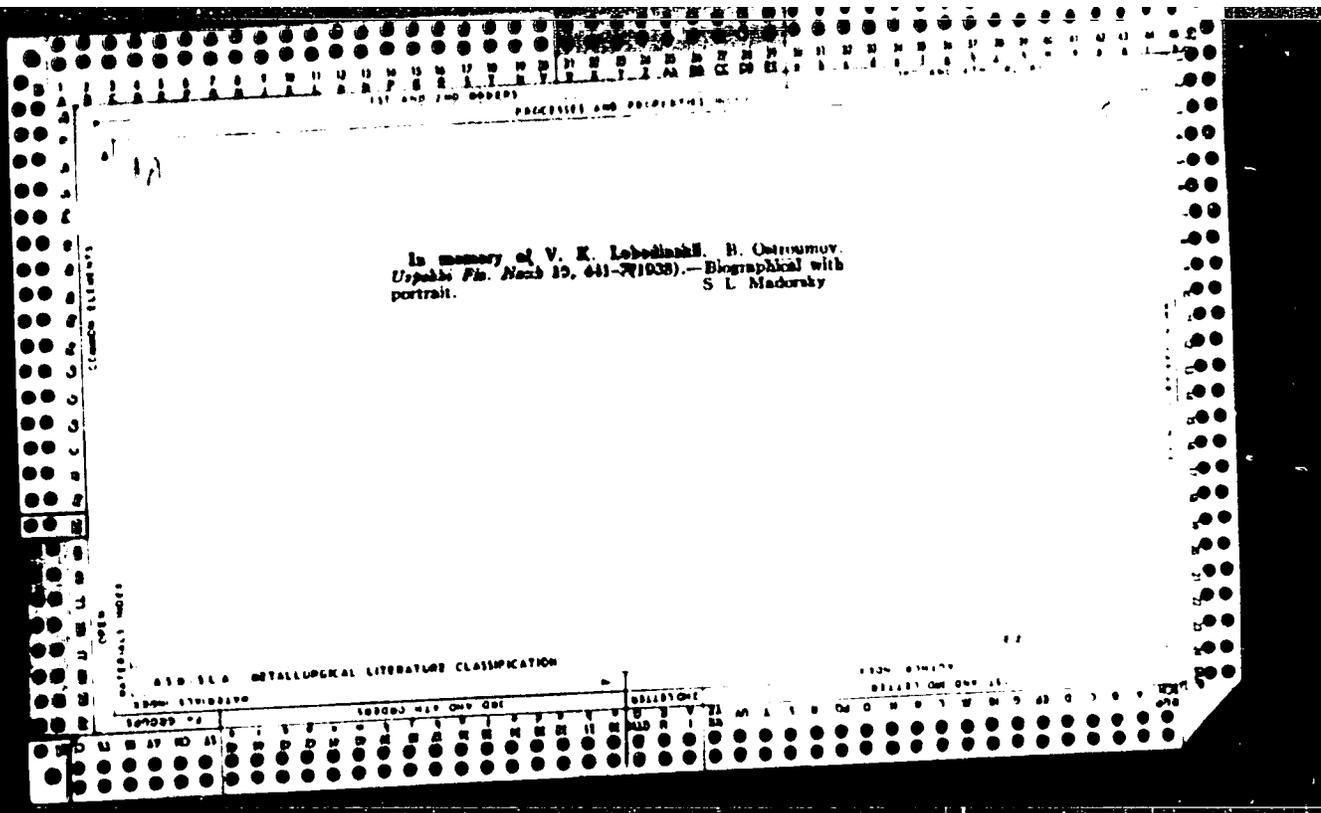
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